DEPARTMENT OF FUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORREC-

st census made by the Commissioners of Charities rection shows, that for the past year they cared a persons, the census for the last day of the year 2,806 inmates and 957 officers. At this time I shall only repeat the recommendations

At this time I shall only repeat the recommendations which I made in my annual message for 1881. No hange has been effected in the general system of this epartment, and I am still of the opinion that "the corporate institutions should be more thoroughly separated con the charitable ones; that institutions of the two issues should not exist on the same island or in the time locality, and that the plan of government of one has should be widely different from that of the other." FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our city has long been justly proud of its Fire Department, and it is very gratifying to note the continuous adance in efficiency of this important branch of our sunicipal Government. The voluntary establishment by pal Government. The voluntary establishment of the protationary "School of Inmissioners of the protationary "School of Inmissioners of the protationary "School of the "Life Corps," which has already proved its importance ciency, are commendable innovations which have used toward perfecting the service of a uniformed high I believe has no superior. The following howing the steady increase in the number of fires, steady decrease in the loss per fire, during the est years, is worthy of more than passing attention.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment will aterially change the system of raising funds for the troose of this Department. Heretofore all moneys at materially change the system of ralsing funds for the purpose of this Department. Heretofore all moneys at its disposal, either for improvement of the water front, or for account of administration, have been raised by dock bonds which can no longer be issued, so that hereafter the moneys for this department will have to be raised as they should be—in exactly the same way as those returned for all other departments. Its expenditure will quired for all other departments. Its expenditure will thus be subjected to the scrutiny and approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which I believe will be a decided improvement. During the past year will be a decided improvement. During the past year will be a decided improvement. During the past year will be a decided improvement. During the past year will be a decided improvement. There is now in the City Treasury the proceeds of bonds sold prior to January 1.1885, \$903,000 to meet expenditures for the current year, under existing contracts and liabilities. The revenues from this department paid during the past year into the City Treasury, to the credit of the Sinking Fund was \$1.193,718 72.

I shall approve of any increase of wharfage facilities I shall approve of any increase of wharfage facilities of the current without wisdom be disregarded, and because new wharves may be made an immediate source of increased revenue to the city; but for the immediate future the work must necessarily proceed more slewly than if, there had been no change in the law.

which to remedy the existing evils of the Civil Service in Nation and State, I am prepared to speak eraphatically of the need of reform in this respect in our minicipal flater, the need of such reform is no less unsent new flats." The need of such reform is no less unsent new flats. The need of such reform is no less unsent new flats it was then. In the meantime, how the need of the didential that the Mayors of cities along the control of the kindergarten for the little children and of industrial deduction for the older boys and girls. I think well especially of teaching sewing to the girls as a part of the repulsion of the cities and the times of candidates in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the branch of the service into which they seek to enter, and for this purpose he shall from they seek to enter, and for this purpose he shall from they seek to enter, and for this purpose he shall from they seek to enter, and for this purpose he shall from the service of the city of the control of the control of the service into which they seek to enter, and for this purpose he shall from the seek to enter, and for this purpose he shall from the seek to enter, and for the purpose he shall from the seek to enter, and for the purpose he shall from the seek to enter, and for the purpose he shall from the seek to enter, and for the service into which they seek to enter, and for the service into which they seek to enter, and for the service into which they seek to enter, and for the service into which they seek to enter, and for the control of the service into which they seek to enter, and for the control of the service into which they seek to enter, and for the entered seek of the control of the service which they seek to enter, and for the control of the service which they seek to enter, and for the control of the service which they seek to enter, and for the control of the service with the service which they seek to enter, and the service which they seek to enter, and the service which they seek to enter, and

THE COAL COMPANIES AGREEMENT.

The officers of some of the leading coal comanies said yesterday that while the Pennsylvania Rail-ad had made no reply to the proposal to give it 8 per cent of the 30,000,000 tons' production, under the allotment plan recently adopted, the other companies would carry out the agreement. The mining of coal, it was said, was already being conducted on the percentage basis. A meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be held to-morrow, and it is not impossible that they will make some decision in regard to their seceptance or refusal of the award.

COLLUMBIA COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

The trustees of Columbia College at their gular monthly meeting yesterday appointed John rosby Brown a member of the Board in the place of filliam Betta. The degree of Doctor of Laws was con-tred on Louis M. Rutherfurd, a former trustee. The scanney caused by the retirement of Mr. Ogden still re-ains unfilled and the appointment of a treasurer for the board wasdefarred to another meeting.

MR LOW READS HIS MESSAGE

BROOKLYN'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

THE CITY'S DEBT AND GOOD CREDET-THE BRIDGE -CIVIL SERVICE-BAPID TRANSIT.

—CIVIL SERVICE—RAPID TRANSIT.

Mayor Low read his fourth annual message to the Brooklyn Beard of Aldermen yesterday. It is a long document. The city debt is shown to be \$38,805,630 66 net—an increase of \$727,461 03 in the year. The credit of the city never stood higher. On the day of the failure of the Marine Bank 3½ per cent bonds of the city to the value of \$1,700,000 were sold. The Mayor says that in his term of office no burden has been projected into the future of which the present does not bear its proportionate part. In reference to the Constitutional Amendment limiting the debt of citics, the message shows that Brooklyn has now nearly \$9,000,000 more not debt than the law permits. If the law be interpreted that the gross the law permits. If the law be interpreted that the gross the law permits. If the law be interpreted that the gross debt (not deducting the amount in the Sinking Fund) shall not exceed 10 per cent of the valuation, the city can issue no new bonds before 1891, while if the net debt be taken as the basis it is likely that in 1889 the city can incur new obligations. This is on the assumption that the taxable valuation remains unchanged, and in Mr. Low's able valuation remains unchanged, and in Mr. Low's able valuation remains unchanged, and in Mr. Low's judgment it ought by no means to be increased, "for we can better afford to defer public improvements involving the creation of new debt than to hasten that day by increasing the basis of valuation. In this connection permit me to say that it may be good law to construe the Constitutional Amendment as applying to the gross debt, but certainly it is not good sense." As the new amendment destroyed the emergency clause of the charter, the Mayor urges that the Legislature re-enactit. He also urges application to the Legislature for power to carry out some plans of relief for the "flooded districts." One way would be by the tax levy, and another by using

for power to carry out some plans of reher fer the "flooded districts." One way would be by the tax levy, and another by using

THE ARREARS LAW.

In regard to the new Arrears law, after showing the effect of its operation so far, the Mayor says: "It has vindicated its efficiency in two vital particulars. First and best, it has induced almost every one to pay up rather than to allow his property to go to sale. Second, it has shown itself able to attract buyers. Our delinquents are faced, therefore, for the first time in eleven years with the certainty that in order to keep undisputed control of their property, for purposes of sale or for borrowing upon it, they must pay their obligations to the city. More than this, the terms of redemption are so sovere as to inflict great less on those whose property thus fails under the hammer, and, as we believe, the loss of title follows if the property is not redeemed in accordance with the law." After reviewing the condition of affairs in all parts of the city and giving a careful calculation showing that the probable amount of arrears of taxes uncollectable is \$5,739,000, the Mayor adds: "This would indicate that the much rougher estimate of last year was substantially correct, in which I placed the city's loss at \$6,000,000 from these uncollectable claims for local improvements and the like. Great as is this loss, no figures can express the value to the city of having the problem substantially solved, as I believe it is. It only remains now to profit by the lessons we have learned, and to secure a law which shall reduce the amount of current arrearages to a figure that shall be purely nominal."

THE BRIDGE.

Of the Bridge Mayor Low says:

The state of the control of the cont

feel that the Civil Service system, properly adminisistered, differs from the old system of personal selection and personal preference as widely as day differs from darkness. There is a fairness and openness about it peculiarly American, and sumcking of all that is best in the American love of fair play and the American demand for equal treatment of all citizens. Nearly 600 applications for open competitive examination for forty places in the Fire Department with public records of every question asked and answered, with public records of every question asked and answered, with public records of every question asked and answered, with physical tests adapted to the special work which is to be done, give promise in my judicament, of good firemen for the department and of fair play toward all applicants. I am confident that the civil service system will commend itself to the plain people more and more as it comes to be better understood. I know it has improved the public service of fitooklyn aircady by freeing appointing officials of immense pressure on their time and thoughts, by securing a better class of men in some cases and by keeping vacant some places that otherwise would have been filled. The cost of the service this year in Brooklyn is detailed at \$1.400, outside of the services of the secretary of its commisson, who also discharges other duties in the Mayor's office. To my knowledge, in a single bureau, it has saved more than double that amount by enabling the city to obtain from nine men what before had been devolved upon sixteen. Believing in the system in theory, I believe in it as cordinally because of my observation of it in practice."

In the matter of rapid transit, the hopes growing out of the consent secured by the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company has made rapid progress, and its cars will probably be running from York and Washington sts. to Broadway and Marion-st. before April 1. In time a better connection with the Bridge and ferries will be secured. The Mayor adds: "The opening of this r

to be lower, while providing adequately for current needs and reasonable growth.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. STATE LAWS THAT ARE NOT IN PEDERAL JURIS

DICTION—THE IMMIGRANT HEAD TAX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, against the Commissioner of Emissacian. of Emigration, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Southen District of New-York. This is another of the head money cases, but one which differs in some respects from those previously decided at this term. In the present case the plaintiff in error, an alien corporation, brought suit against the Commissioners of Emigra tion of the Port of New-York to recover back \$1,093,000 which it alleged had been unlawfully exacted from it by which it alloged and local unlaw of certain laws authorizing the collection of head moneys from steamship companies for immigrants brought by them into the United

The Commissioners set up as a defense to this suit an Act of Congress entitled, "A bill to legalize the collec-tion of head moneys already paid," approved June 19, 1878, by the terms of which the acts of State and muni-cipal officers in the several States, in collecting head moneys under the said acts, were ratified, adopted and confirmed by the United States, and suits to recover moneys so paid were forbidden. The court below being of the opinion that the act above referred to was a bar to any recovery by the steamship company, refused to hear evidence, and directed a verdict for the Commissioners. The steamship company thereupon sued out a writ of error and brought the case here. This court reverses the judgment of the court below and remands the case for a new trial upon the ground that the uitimate questions involved are of grave importance, and the facts upon which their solution must depend do not appear in the present record.

Chinese laundry case of Francis Barbier, plaintiff in er-ror, against Patrick Connolly, in error to the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Barbier, the plaintiff in error, was tried in the Police Court of San Francisco upon the charge of violating a section of a municipal ordinance relating to the establishment and a municipal ordinance relating to the establishment and maintenance within certain limits of public laundries. The alleged violation consisted in the washing of clothes between the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning of the following day. Barbier was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for five days. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the Superior Court and moved for his dis-charge on the ground that the section of the ordinance was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the

was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The court overruled the motion, whereupon the prisoner appealed.

This court holds that the section of the ordinance, whose constitutionality is called in question, is purely a police regulation within the competency of any municipality, if a Federal tribunal should undertake to supervise such regulations. The Fourteenth Amendment

supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Decrees and the with costs.

No 135—Samuel A. Peugh, appellant, agt. Richard H. Portor and others. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed with casts and cause reman icd with directions to render a decree in conformity with the optimion of this court.

No, 118—Solomon Hatterty, plaintiff in error, agt. Herman Witmering. In error to the Creuit Court of the United States. cause remainder District of Iowa, with directions to sward a new trial.

No. 866—The town of Martenton, plaintiff in error, agt. J. II. Fairbanks.

No. 867—The town of Sheldon, plaintiff in error, agt. C. W. Day, and

No. 868—The town of Sheldon, plaintiff in error, agt. C. W. Day, and

Fairbanks. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Himois. Judgments affirmed with costs and interest.

No. 182—John S. Rowell and others, appellants, agt. Edmind J. Lindsay and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Decrea affirmed with costs.

No. 182-John S. Rowell and others, appellants, agt. Ed. mund J. Lindsay and others. Appeal from the Circuit Courf of the United states for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Decree affirmed with costs.

No. 31—The Central Rullroad and Banking Company of Georgia and others, appellants, agt. Edmund W. Pettus and others. Appeal from the Circuit Courf of the United States for the Middle Instruct of Alabama. Decree reversed.

No. 933—Eurene J. A. Drennon, and others, plaintiff in error, agt. the London Assurance Corporation. In error to the Circuit Court of the United states for the District of Minnesota. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to award a new trial.

No. 133—Otte A. Thayur and others, appellants, agt. the Life Association of America, and others, Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Decree reversed with costs, and cause remanded with directions to set aside the decree appealed from and to remand the cause to the State Court.

No. 7—William J. Bryan and others, plaintiffs in error, agt. Ferdinand B. Kennett and others, In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missoni. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 78—The Kniekerbocker Life Insurance Company, plantiff in error, agt. P. H. Fendleton. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee. Judgment serversed with costs, and cause remand of William States for the Western District of Tennessee. Judgment serversed with costs, and cause remand of No. 139. The States for the Western District of Tennessee. Judgment serversed with costs, and cause remand of the Elisha Morrow. In error, to the Supreme Court of the States of Wisconsin. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 18—Emmeline S. Weitiney and others, plaintiff in error, agt. William No. 190. The States of the Wisconsin. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 190. The States of the Eastern District of Michigan.

No. 190. The States of the Care Company and others, ap

Judgment reversed with costs and ceases remanded with directions is proceed in the case according to law.

No. 152. The Missouri Pacific Raliroad Company, plaintiff
in error, set. Peter Humes. Motion to assign for argaments
with No. 932 granted.

No. 931. The County of Dakota, plaintiff in error, set.
Henry H. Glidden. Motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 1004. The schooner Maegie J. Smith etc. appellant,
set Samuel H. Waiker and others. Motion to dismiss of
affirm submitted.

No. 932. Roy Stone, plaintiff in error, agt. Robert G. Chisholm and others. Submitted under 20th rule.

No. 135. The Northern Laberty Market Company, plaintiff
in error, agt John R. Kelly. Submitted.

No. 135. Heward C. Chapin, plaintiff in error, agt James
S. Streeter. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States
for the District of Columbia. Dooketed and dismissed with

EX-parte in the matter of Clinton B. Fisk, petition writ of habeas corpus. Motion for leave to file petition

mitted. Nos. 1027, 1028, 1029, 1080, and 1031, Jesse J. Murphy and others, appellanta, agt. Alexander Ramsay and others Assigned for January 28.

CHARGING STOCKHOLDERS WITH FRAUD Henry C. Gardiner has brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Commercial Telegram Company and Stephen W. Fullerton, Jeremiah E. Case Luther R. Shinn, Stephen D. Field and other stockhold ers thereof, and the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph crs thereof, and the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company. He says that he is a stockholder of the Telegraph Company and that before he became one and without his knowledge, Measrs. Fullerton, Case and Shinn, who were corporators of the organization, increased the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000, deposited checks for this with the American Exchange National Bank, and then contracted with Shinn, one of their own number, for the purchase of his interest in electric appliances invented by Field, and paid for this interest with the \$1,000,000. Shinn, Gardiner says, turned over to the Board of Directors 3,750 shares of the company's stock. Of this 000 shares were sold at 50, and they purchased for themselves 1,000 shares at 30, through agents, after making the 2,000 shares preferred stock. The control of the company, Gardiner charges, was then given to the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, which agreed to pay an annual dividend of 6 per cent on the preferred stock. Mr. Gardiner charges conspiracy to defraud the stockholders, asks for an accounting and an abrogation of the agreements with the Bankers and Merchants' Company, which he says was aware of frand. Mr. Fullerton and some of the other defendants have demurred to the compiaint as not furnishing facts sufficient for an action. Justice Andrews yesterday overruled the demurrer.

A BIG BOND FORFEITED TO MEXICO.

The American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company obtained from the Mexican Govern-ment, in 1865, permission to build a railroad across the ment, in 1865, permission to build a railroad across the States of Chihuhua and Sonora to the Gulf of California, on condition that the road be build in sections of five leagues, the first to be completed within five years and the whole road within thirty-five. Nothing was done by the company, and in 1869 a second grant was obtained on condition that the company give a bond of \$200,000, this to be forfeited if the work was not done and the road completed within twenty years. Up to 1875 the construction was not begin and the Mexican Government began a forfeiture suit against the company in this city—as it was incorporated here—to recover the amount of 1869 the company was not bound to begin the construction of the road at any specified time, but that it was to be completed only at the end of twenty years from 1869. Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court, has decided that the grants of both 1869 and 1869 must be taken together, and that provisions in that of 1865 must be taken together, and that provisions in that of 1855 not repealed in that of 1869 are in force. Consequently as the first section was not completed within four years from 1865, the bond of 1869 is to be forfeited. The Justice, therefore, gives the Mexican Government \$200,000 with interest from 1870. The sureties on the bond were Joseph Britton, George G. Taylor, Jeremiah Garney and Charles W. Baker.

analysis, microscopic observation and all methods that as yet have been applied in sanitary science, have failed as yet have been applied in sanitary science, have failed to furnish rigorous demonstration of the existence, much less have established the means of identifying typhold germs. We have only been able to say that waters do or do not contain those impurities which are probably favorable to the reception and propagation of typhold virus, whatever that may be. We know that some of our hardy "fellow citizens" drink the vices of our well-waters with zest and apparent impunity, as the French physician, whose name, I believe, you have lately printed, but which I don't now recall, swallowed the dejections of chosera patients without taking that disease.

disease.

On the other hand, we have good reason to believe that typhoid virus might be used to poison well-waters without the chemist or microscopist being able to find its presence or even to find cause for suspecting its presence in them. Yours truly,

Director Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

New-Haven, Dec. 29, 1884.

WHY MR. STEVEN TENT SOUTH. C. Amory Stevens in reply to the allegations

C. Amory Stevens in reply to the allegations in an attachment proceeding last week before Judge Donohue, makes this statement:

I left this city for New-Orleans on December 16, to attach the steamship Herdia, of Minor C. Keith, who had obtained advances from our firm, G. H. Richardson & Co., under representations and promises of security which have not been fulfilled. I duly notified Messrs. Hoadley & Co. of my necessary absence from New York, but I did not tell them that I was going to New-Orleans to attach the steamer, for I knew that they were agents of M. C. Keith and his creditors to a very large amount, and I feared that my chances of finding the steamer would be small indeed had they known my intentions. Having concluded my business in New-Orleans as expeditionally as possible, I have returned to New-York to defend the suits of Mesars. Hoadley & Co., as I long ago notified them I should do. Payment of the drafts in question was refused because I believed that Messrs. Hoadley & Co. were closely connected with M. C. Keith's proceedings.

Though Mesars. Hoadley & Co. were advised on December 29 of my selzure of the steamer in New-Orleans and my necessary presence there for that purpose, yet on December 30 they made an application to the court on affidavit asserting their ignorance of my where-abouts.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE JAK & THE GENERAL LIST.

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	Chica N W		87%	854		87%	874	\$2,980
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	long Island		252	2434	2510	2504	25 %	1,900
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	M. K. & T			164	164	921	924	3.200
	do. Pacific			119	1194	120	1204	208
	Y Cept	864	88	88%	87	871	87%	17,355
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	Yubaw	184		184	1312	1814	18%	710
B	or & W pret.			214	21	21	23	10
	Northern Pac.	17	17	100 1 200	17	16%	17	400
	orth Pao pld.	404	404	894	40	89%	401	6,974
	Ohio Central			112	14	14	2110	100
	Oregon Imp		214	70	214	70		100
	Oregon Trans.		70	1312	13%	13%	71	1.750
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	Union Pao		47	464	467	487	47	13,450
	Wabash	54	54	54	514	5	519	500
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1.	1,000	1 & D div	St L & T M Cairo Ark & T 1s 6.000 102 Tol & Wabash 2d 2.000 91 Tex Pac Inc L G 2.000 38 5.000 37 Texas & Pacific con
		10,0001173	6.000 1021
),	1,000 105 3,000 105 N C & St L 1st	Term ba	Tol & Wabash 2d
	3,000 1051	10,000	Ter Pac the ! O
1,	1.00089%	Mo K & Tex con 4.000, \$20, 1054	2.000
	16,000 30	25,000 1054	5,00037
	16,000 90 N Y W S & Buff 1st	2,000 105%	Texas & Pacific
	71.000377	Min & St Louis 1st	8.00075
	71.000 37% 65.000 37% 2.000 37%	25.000 105 5 2.000 105 4 Min & St Louis 1st 500 120 N Y Cent ext 5s	U P Land Grant

Sales at the N.Y. Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board Highest, Lowest, No. shares. 36,200

Total sales of bonds \$90,000 CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, Jan. 5, 1885,

| Boston, Jan. 5, 1885, | Vesterday, Today, | Vesterday, Today, | Vesterday, Today, | N. Y. & N. Eng. | 1836, | Boston Land | 1215, | Calumet & Hocia | 1836, | Calumet, R. Hocia | 1836, | Calumet, R

MONDAY, Jan. 5-P. M.

The stock market to-day opened weak and suffered a further decline all along the list, from a supply of outside stock. After the sales of that character had been aide stock. After the sales of that character had been completed, the stocks offered having been absorbed by speculators who were forced to buy them, came a seeming change in the situation. From a local speculative combination the demand to buy was greater than the imcombination the demand to buy was greater than the immediate supply and prices without large fluctuations were made to appreciate till the close of business. These remarks apply only to the active speculative stocks—those which are protected by pool interest or those which, because of their prominence, must also be protected for the sake of the whole market. St. Paul and Northwestern were the conspicuous stocks of the day. St. Paul soid at 724x72x744s, and Northwestern at 854x874x873x The gains in earnings for December of both of these roads were made an important factor in to-day's late speculation. And it probably would have made little or no difference with the average speculators had they known that the comparison—regard-less of the increased mileage—was made with an excep-tionally poor period of 1883. Those who did know less of the increased mileage—was made with an exceptionally poor period of 1833. Those who did know and appreciate the truth were willing to bet on the content of the major period of 1833. Those who did know and appreciate the truth were willing to be to the content of the major period of 1833. Those who did know a final gain of 1½ and Northwestern of 2 per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, after 88.987, sold up to 88% against 88½ Saturday evening, but Delaware and Hudson declined from 71½ to 69½ and recovered the Hudson declined from 71½ to 69½ and recovered the truth were and the shows a final advance of ½ per cent, but Central Pacific, because it was not manipulated, shows a decline of 3½ per cent, but Central Pacific, because it was not manipulated, shows a decline of 1½ per cent, to 120. Manhattan consolidated with small sales declined 1½ to 65½. Pacific Mail recovered part of Saturday's loss and rose to 56, but its final sale at 55½ shows a gain of only ½ per cent. Central and Hudson and Lake Shore as aids to the general improvement were bid up and they show final gains respectively of § and ½ per cent. The market closed active and excited but not strong.

Government bonds were dull at the Exchange, but a fair amount of business was done over the counters of the large dealers. Sales of the 4½ a show declines of § per cent from the biddings of Saturday as also do the final bids. Otherwise the quotations are unchanged as follows:

1. 84.5 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129 U.S. 4.98 1891. res. 112% 112% U.S. cur. 6a 1893 129

improved beads were still with the provided the general supply or of an invested up rather the provided the provided the practice of the practice of the provided t lateral for indersements for borrowed money (but do met appear in the Lake Shere accounts) there is no bid. The mominal quotation is between 50 and 65. West Shere and Buffalo first 5a were steady at 37%338. Kanasa Pacific consols were 's better at 93%. Atlantic and Pacific firsts, Western division, were off 1 per cent at 76, but the incomes were up from 18% to 18% 818%. Northern Pacific firsts were steady at 101.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$1,145,646. made up by a coin loss of \$1,413,890, less a currency gain of \$268,344. The day's operations covered: Receipts, \$1,040,532; parments, \$2,180,378; surrency balance, \$16,225,300; coin balance, \$124,194,881.

The local money market is unchanged, with rates for call loans at 1%21 per cent.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$107,070,016; balances, \$3,365,539.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$482,000 in National bank notes for redemption. The coustoms receipts were \$718,951, and the internal revenue receipts were \$468,363.

The foreign exchanges were dull and firm at unchanged quotations for actual business as follows: Bankers bills, \$4 81 and \$4 85 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.25 and 5.22% for france; 94% and 95% for recichmarks; 39% and 40 for guilders.

The Excelsior Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable January 10.

In London British consols were weak and declined, for

nual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable January 10.

In London British consols were weak and declined, for money 3-16 per cent to 98%, and for account 4 per cent to 99 5-16, widening the difference between the cash and account figures 1-16 per cent. United States 4s were taxedy at 125, but the 449s were 4 lower at 115%. American railways as usual simply followed after the movements of the home markets, and as a consequence showed declines after the fashion of Saturday's and this morning's early quotations till "special" cables were published, which under date of London, 6 p. m., briefly and concisely said: "Market strong; New-York Central, 904; 18t. Paul, 75%." These figures respectively were advances of 5 and 5 per cent fron the early quotations for the s ocks named, and if true should be responsive to our lowest prices of the day. The ways of the manipulator are siy and past finding out. The Bank of England gained 213,000 bullion on balance, At Paria, French 3 per cents were easier at 79.37% france.

RAILROAD EARNINGS. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. Number of miles ... 3,464 3,198

Gurth week in Dec. 8664,700 4166,800 4

don'th of December. ... 1826,929 1,760,500 1,

an. 1 to Dec. 3t. ... 23,977,067 *25,024,921 *23,

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNRAPOLIS AND OMAHA.
 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31
 4,962,200
 5,115,

 Sumber of miles
 816,315
 416

 Fourth week in Dec.
 910,315
 9168

 Month of Dec.
 701,094
 743

 Jan. 1 to Dec 31
 8,215,494
 8,621
 Number of miles 664 740 Fourth week in Dec. \$100,655 Month of Dec. 339,424 412.200 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. 3.582.810 3,904.400 NORTHERN PACIFIC. Number of miles 1,419 2,365 Month of Dec. 5591,093 8876,159 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 7,025,999 10,149,055 ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA. CANADA PACIFIC. MILWAUNEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN, This loss has all occurred since July, 1.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS,

LONDON Jan. 5.—12/30 p. m.—Consols, 99 15-15 for money
and 99 5-16 for the account, Atlantic and Great Western,

First Mortgage Trustees Certificates, 31 g. do. Second Mortgage, 7 b. Erie, 14-3, do. Second Consols, 59 g. New-York
Central, 89 g. Hilmois Central, 123; Pennsylvania, 52 k. Reading, 9, Movican Ordinary, 377a, 81. Paul Common, 7-48.

Paria advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 79 francs
374, centimes for the account.

4 p. m.—New-York Central, 90 g. Pennsylvania, 52 k. Reading, 85g Mexican Ordinary, 38; 81. Paul Common, 74-9.

The amount of buildon cone into the Bank of England on
balance to-day is £13,000.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE. New-York, Jan. 5, 1883. -ACPUAL SALES-

Open High Low- Pinal SHARES Name Altion
Boile
Boile
Boile
Boile
Con. California and Virginia
Con. Pactic
Caledonia B. H.
Eureka Con.
Father de Suet
Horn Silver
Little Chief
Plymouth
Silver King.
Biandaro Con.

• Buyer 10 at 13.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1885,

The Navajo Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 comts per share.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. NEW-YORK, Jan. 5.

A sluggish and featureless market opened the A Stuggish and the petroleum exchanges. Trading was light, and the fluctuations were narrow. The guage of Thorn Creek district puts its production at 6,227 barrols. Thorn Cresk district puts its production at 6,227 barrels. So far as to-day's dealings are concerned, there was no promise of the speculation being lifted from the slough of uninteresting dulness into which it has fallen. If any tone can be assigned to the market it was that of weakness. From 74.67.48 cents prices declined to 73 cents, hung around that figure most of the afternoon, and closed quiet at 73% cents.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as follows:

N. Y. Pet. Cons. Ex.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 5.—Crude oil market dull and weak; National Transit and Tidewater runs Saturday and Sunday, 79,653 bbls.; total shipments, 76,023 bbls.; charters, 26,349 bbls.; clearances, 2.590,000 bbls. National Trausit certificates opened at 7444 and closed at 734; highest price, 754e; lowest, 73.

REAL ESTATE. NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1885. The following sale was made at the Exchange

By John F. B. Smyth. 1 4-story brownstone dwelling, with lot, No. 67 West 46th-st, n.s. 127 fte of 6th-ave, lot 18x100.5; Matthew Murray.